

Doc Declares Hoopsnakes Seen are Purely Mental

Dr. Surface Pennsylvania State Zoologist, Will Give \$100 for Specimen of the Rolling Reptile Which Figures so Often in Yarns.

Reading, Pa.—There may be or there may not be any such thing as a hoopsnake, but Dr. H. A. Surface, of Harrisburg, who is the State zoologist, has a one-hundred-dollar bill which says that no tail-biting, hill-rolling varmint ever lived, and he has offered the aforesaid bill to any one who will bring before him anything that even faintly resembles the alleged skidding reptile.

According to the accumulated recitations of that type of person who is almost continually pursued by snakes, a hoopsnake has a button on his tail, which in moments of alarm he puts in his mouth and goes rolling about at a speed of from twenty to thirty miles an hour. Good roads mean nothing in the young life of a strong-jawed and determined hoopsnake. For years it has been noted that a hoopsnake, no matter what he may do in the early moments of the flight along the highway, in all instances makes off at top speed at the finish,

leaving no card, address or telephone number.

That fact is but one of several which have impressed Dr. Surface with the belief that a hoopsnake is a mental ailment and that he exists only in the minds of persons who tell a story well. He admits that if any one ever had been bitten, pinched or even kicked by one of these hoopsnakes he would have some faith in the recitals, but inasmuch as they always go rolling off stage he has decided that he can risk \$100 in an effort to locate and inspect one.

Those who have been booming the hoopsnakes for years have always declared that the reptile has a spike in his head, which is buried in a tree when the snake, driving recklessly, leaves the State road on his way down hill. Nowadays no end of persons are snooping around tree trunks in the vicinity of this town looking for reckless hoopers.

PRINTERS TO PLAY BALL

League Series Will Be Held In Philadelphia Next Week.

Philadelphia.—During the week of August 22 to 28 this city will be the scene of the eighth annual tournament of the Union Printers' National Baseball League, composed of clubs representing Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul. The tournament will be held under the auspices of the Typo A. A., an offshoot of Typographical Union No. 2, and the winner of the elimination series will receive the trophy presented to the league by Garry Herrmann of Cincinnati, himself a printer at one time and still a member of Cincinnati Typographical Union.

Since the league's formation in New York in 1908 Boston has won the trophy three times, New York twice and Chicago and Washington have landed the championship emblem once each. Philadelphia never has been returned the winner.

More than 600 visitors are expected, which includes 100 from New York and fifty from Boston. The playing schedule will not be adopted until the arrival of the clubs here on Sunday, August 22. Fred Rossner of the *North American* and O. D. Edwards of the *Public Ledger* have been selected as umpires. Officers of the league are as follows: President, John McGowan, Chicago; vice-president, James McPherson, Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, Joseph J. Dallas of Boston. William E. Griffin is president of the local athletic association, John A. Phillips vice-president and James McPherson, secretary-treasurer. Messrs. Evans, Young and Boyer constitute the board of directors, with James P. Bowen commissioner.

FIRST COLT WAR BONUS.

Each of 1,200 Workmen Gets \$45 of Three Months' Profits.

Hartford, Conn.—In their weekly pay envelopes received tonight the 1,200 employees of the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company found the first installment, covering May, June and July, of the 12½ per cent bonus on profits which the company offered in lieu of an eight-hour day and to stave off any unionization of the machinists or a possible strike. The men got about \$45 each. The next bonus will be paid about November 15. It will cover August, September, and October. The company is pledged to another bonus the first of the year.

The International Association of Machinists is against the bonus system as a substitute for the eight-hour day, because, they contend, it is transitory and will disappear with the end of the war contracts.

ADOPT THE 50-HOUR WEEK.

Bridgeport Manufacturers' Reply to Demand for Eight-Hour Day.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The adoption of the 50-hour week in all industrial plants in Bridgeport is recommended by the Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association in a statement issued. This is understood to be a reply to the demand of the machinists' union for an eight-hour day.

The Warner Brothers Company, which employs 3,000 corset makers and other employees, announced that the 50-hour week would be in force hereafter in its factory.

Amalgamation of Miners' Unions Fails

Indianapolis.—No amalgamation of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners is the report signed by committees representing the two organizations, which have been making a study of this question for some time.

The report, signed by both committees, is as follows:

"After having made an exhaustive investigation of the question of amalgamation between the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners, and after giving full consideration to the present condition of each organization, we are forced to the conclusion that because of the many obstacles that now present themselves, and which will be explained in the reports hereinafter provided for, that any attempt to consummate an amalgamation at this time would be premature.

"While we jointly agree that to effect an amalgamation of the two organizations at this time would be impracticable, in consideration of the views expressed by the representative committees, we hereby decide that each committee prepare a separate report, stating in detail the result of their findings, and that the same be submitted by each committee for the consideration of their respective organizations."

Reasons of Policy.

In its supplemental report the committee representing the United Mine Workers says its reasons "for our not agreeing upon a plan for an amalgamation between our organization and the Western Federation of Miners at this time are purely reasons of policy occasioned by present circumstances affecting both organizations."

The committee calls attention to the harmonious relations that have existed between their organizations and the Western Federation of Miners, and urges that this continue even though "an official amalgamation has not been consummated." The committee also calls attention to the exchange of cards between the two unions and urges all United Mine Workers now in Butte to deposit their cards with the Western Federation of Miners.

EVASIVE LICENSE LAW.

Toronto, Ontario.—Representatives of the International Union of Steam Engineers say that the law providing for the licensing of engineers is almost totally ignored in certain lumber sections of this province. In the smaller mills wages are low and the engines are in charge of so-called "handy men." It is claimed that the location of these mills is the only reason why the public does not hear of numerous accidents and fatalities.

FORD EMPLOYEES BANK MUCH.

Detroit.—The result of high wages is shown in a report by the Ford Automobile company that employees have bank deposits totaling \$3,046,301, life insurance totaling \$6,493,700, and the value of homes being bought on contract, \$8,867,000. It is claimed that the living standards of foreigners has been raised nearly to that of Americans.

FAVOR NATIONAL PENSIONS.

Northampton, Mass.—A national pension system was endorsed by the convention of the State Association of Plumbers, Steamfitters, Gasfitters and Helpers, held in this city.

END STRIKES BY FORCE IS HINTED IN CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—The British Columbia Federationist, official newspaper of the Trades and Labor Council, this city, raises a warning cry against the plan of compulsory arbitration which the public press states, is to be urged before the incoming Manitoba legislature, by W. H. Reeve, fair wage officer of that province.

The British Columbia Federationist says:

"The opinion of those who have had close experience of similar legislation in Australia does not tally with the glowing approval which we understand Mr. Reeve expressed concerning it.

"We do not think that organized labor in this country will show any enthusiasm to be muzzled with such a measure. We already have on the statute a law enforcing arbitration of industrial disputes which involve public utility enterprises. But even at that, the findings of the board of investigation cannot be enforced by law. Their acceptance by either party to the dispute is purely optional. With only that element of compulsion in it, the act has met with very strenuous criticism at the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and from the unions separately.

"But when it comes to compelling workmen by law to submit all disputes of an industrial nature to arbitration, we feel certain there will be vigorous opposition. If it should pass, there is still the matter of enforcing the penalties for striking in face of the act. This is not so easy to do where a mass of men is involved as where it is only one or two persons. That difficulty has already arisen in respect to the industrial disputes investigation act, in cases where the workmen in the employ of a public utility corporation have gone on strike in violation of the law as set forth in the act.

"No proceedings were taken against them by the government, doubtless because political sagacity suggested that in such a case discretion was the better part of valor. One case of this kind locally was the electrical workers in the employ of the British Columbia Telephone Company. They were well organized. They knew exactly what they wanted. And they got it in five days by going on strike."

"THEORETICAL" WAGES.

Palmer, Mass.—"Theoretical" wages is the latest in this age of efficiency and invention of new terms. Superintendent Lauren, of the Wright Wire Company, explained the new system to the State Board of Conciliation while that board was adjusting differences between the company and its striking employees. Lauren told the conciliators that when he took charge of the plant there were different wage schedules. These had now been supplanted by a piece-work and bonus system, which would permit the workers to earn—theoretically—from \$15 or \$25 to \$30 a week.

The superintendent acknowledged conditions might arise whereby workers might not make "from \$15 or \$25 to \$30 a week."

In other words, there is a difference between theoretical wages and the actual cash.

WHY SAFETY LAW IS OPPOSED.

Washington.—"Will Congress take a back track on the question of safety of life at sea and on the great lakes because greater safety means greater expense to shipowners?" asks the Washington Post, in an editorial entitled "Why Shipowners Do Not Like the Safety Law."

The Post continues:

"Under the La Follette law the Eastland would not have been permitted to carry more than two-thirds as many passengers as were on board when she capsized. Provision would have been made for lifeboats and life rafts for all on board instead of boats and rafts for 711 out of a total of 2,500 passengers.

"The La Follette law will go into effect in November. If it had been in effect this month, the Eastland would still be afloat."

SHOW INCREASED EARNINGS.

Washington.—Railroads of this country continue to increase their earnings despite pleas that higher rates are necessary to give them proper returns.

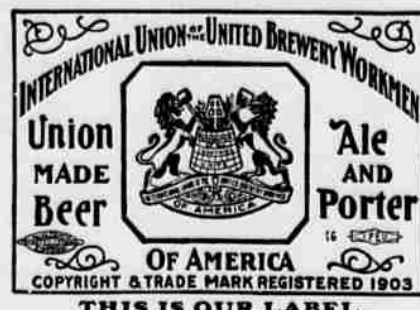
In June last sixty-seven of the principal roads reported net revenues of \$406 a mile, according to an Interstate Commerce Commission report. In June, 1914, this revenue was \$357, giving the roads and increase of \$49 a mile this year.

The operating revenues of the companies in June totaled \$105,315,869, and the operating expenses \$69,934,210, leaving net operating revenues of \$35,381,659.

I. W. W. Men Fomenting Trouble.

Dunellen, N. J.—There is unrest among 500 ironworkers of the Levgar Structural Steel Company. The men are not organized, but it is known that several I. W. W. men from New York have been here for several days. It is said the men want an eight-hour day, and failing to get it may strike.

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND

PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,
As a guarantee that it is
Union Made

—THE— HERANCOURT Brewing Co.

STRICTLY
UNION

LAGER

STRICTLY
UNION

COAL

BUY IT FROM YOUR FRIENDS

THE QUEEN CITY COAL CO.

PRIVATE EXCHANGE WEST 2820

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST MAKES THE BEST BREAD

LAWSON VERDICT APPEALED.

Denver.—Attorneys for John R. Lawson have filed an appeal with the State Supreme court.

The appeal makes the same allegations of error that were made in the application for a new trial, recently denied by Judge Hillyer. Among the charges is included the affidavit of Grover Hall, a member of the jury, who says that he was induced to consent to a verdict of guilty by coercive measures employed by Frank Gooden, a bailiff.

The supreme court already has before it a petition for a writ of prohibition to bar Judge Granby Hillyer, who sat in the Lawson case, from presiding at future trials growing out of the miners' strike.

TO PRESENT NEW DEMANDS.

Cleveland.—The vigorous organizing campaign of garment workers in this city has strengthened the lines of these workers and the following demands will now be presented to employers:

Minimum wage of \$25 a week for cutters who now get from \$16 to \$22.

Minimum wage for finishing pressers of \$24 a week. They now get from \$16 to \$18.

Sample makers' minimum wage of \$26 a week. They now average \$24.

Minimum wage of \$9 a week for girls employed in the trade. Some of them now are paid \$5 and \$6 a week.

A price committee to adjust prices for work in shops where piecework is done; nine legal holidays a year; no overtime on Saturday; double time for overtime work through the week and an arbitration committee to settle disputes between the workers and their employers.

PATTERN MAKERS ADVANCE.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The Lake Submarine Company has agreed to that flat rate of 47 cents an hour demanded by its striking pattern makers and these workers are again employed with all grievances adjusted. The company agrees that applications for pattern makers shall be made through the union and the latter agrees that no further attempt to raise wages shall be attempted until it can be shown that other Bridgeport manufacturers are paying the same rate or a higher rate.

URGE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

San Francisco.—The franking privilege for mail and permission to post notices in the postoffice were urged as to vital needs in the campaign for labor bureau efficiency, by Harry Donahue, in charge of the municipal work at Los Angeles, at the conference of federal, state and municipal officials called by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

NUDE MAN IS FOUND AT TOP OF ELECTRIC POLE

**Causes Many Feminine Calls to
Police From Martha Washington Hotel.**

New York.—Half a dozen telephone messages in excited feminine voices from the Martha Washington Hotel, 29 East Twenty-ninth street, the nearby Madison telephone exchange and various rooming houses in Twenty-ninth street sent a dozen policemen hurrying out of the West Thirtieth street station.

At Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street the squad halted and collectively scratched its head at the sight of a man perched on an are light pole just above the two street signs attached to it. In a little circle on the sidewalk was a complete outfit of men's clothing. At intervals the man on the pole raised his head and shouted loudly a string of unintelligible gutturals as he shinned a little higher up.

There were no police rules to fit the case, but Patrolman Henry Grimm got a step ladder, and after a struggle succeeded in hauling the man to the ground. It took the full dozen policemen to clothe the man again in conventional attire, but they succeeded and hurried him to the station.

There the prisoner quieted down a little and told Lieut. Sieffert that he was Yachim Philipszich, 31, a Russian, formerly employed as stoker on Atlantic liners. He explained that he has worried because he had lost his job on account of the war and because he could not reach his wife and three children in Russia.

He was sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

WIRE MEN FINALLY WIN.

Worcester, Mass.—Persistence by the Electrical Workers' Union has finally brought results and the Delta Electric Company, working on a non-union basis since the strike of 1906, has signed an agreement with the union.

WANT SIX-HOUR DAY.

San Francisco.—The Painters' District Council has appointed a committee to inaugurate a campaign for a six-hour day for painters during the winter months, when a large number of these workers are unemployed.

LOW WAGE WORKERS STRIKE.

Sandusky, Ohio.—Grave diggers and caretakers at a cemetery in this city struck because their wages were to suffer a proportionate reduction with the installation of the State eight-hour law. Officials agreed to maintain the 20-cent-an-hour rate paid under the ten-hour system.